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# ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

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Together with the Annual Report  
of the Sanitary Inspector



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Guildford Rural District

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# Guildford Rural District Council

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## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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### **Medical Officer of Health:**

\*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### **Assistant Medical Officer of Health:**

\*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### **Visiting Nurse:**

\*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

### **Chief Sanitary Inspector:**

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I.  
Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

### *Sanitary Inspectors:*

K. G. FREEMAN, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.J.B.,  
Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

R. B. BROWN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and  
Other Foods Inspection.

Mrs. M. E. WILKIE (nee NUNN), A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert.  
R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

E. M. ORGAN, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods  
Inspection. (Appointed 1st April).

### *Cleansing Inspector:*

A. H. SMITH, M.I.W.H.S.

### *Health Department:                      Clerical Staff:*

\*Chief Clerk, C. B. STUART.

\*N. C. BELLAMY.

\*Miss D. L. MONK.

\*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

### *Sanitary Inspector's Department:*

W. F. A. JOHNSTONE.

Mrs. D. S. PATRICK.

Mrs. M. ROGERS.

Mrs. E. RUSSELL.

\* Also acts in similar capacity for the Hambledon Rural and Haslemere Urban Districts.

# Guildford Rural District Council

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MILLMEAD HOUSE,  
GUILDFORD.

August, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Guildford Rural  
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1952.

The report is in the usual form, as laid down by the Ministry of Health.

The population shows another large expansion: an increase of 1,600 or 3.5 per cent. over 1952. Since the number of births is 44 less than in 1951, the increased population must be due to immigration. The Birth Rate, at 14.19 per 1,000, is substantially lower than the 15.68 for last year, and is low compared with that of 15.3 for England and Wales as a whole. The Death Rate, too, is remarkably low, being 8.93 per 1,000 of the population compared with 9.13 in the previous year and 11.3 for the country as a whole.

Deaths from chest and lung troubles were remarkably few, especially considering the long drawn out winter and the absence of any real summer. The tuberculosis figures show a remarkable improvement, though it must be remembered that the figures are small and therefore liable to marked fluctuations. The Death Rate from tuberculosis in 1952 was 0.10 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.24 for the country as a whole.

The Council continued its vigorous measures on the two main problems of the district: housing and main drainage. The rapidly increasing population no doubt accounts, in part at least, for the continuing and undiminished high demand for housing.

I am grateful for the continued cordial relations with the Council and the members of the Council's staff, and for much friendly co-operation and assistance. I take the opportunity also of thanking my own staff for their continued good work.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

# STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## SUMMARY

	1952	1951
Area in Acres ... ..	59,782	59,782
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) *...	47,480	45,790
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ... ..	12,912	12,700
Rateable Value (at 1st April following year)	£372,271	£365,995
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (actual)	£1,490	£1,468
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	674	718
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	14.19	15.68
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Reg.-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	13.76	15.21
Number of Still Births ... ..	18	16
Number of Deaths ... ..	471	465
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	9.92	10.15
Death-Rate (after correction by the Reg.-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	8.93	9.13
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths ... ..	203	253
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year) ... ..	15	21
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	22.25	29.25
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth ... ..	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.00	0.17
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.44	0.35
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.40	0.39
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.00	0.02
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.00	0.09
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.10	0.15
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ... ..	1.60	1.64
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ... ..	3.26	3.34
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.21	0.11

\*See also Appendix showing estimated Population by Parishes.

# GUILDFORD R.D.—POPULATIONS BY PARISHES

(according to Rating Department estimates as at 1st January, 1953)

Albury	...	...	...	...	...	1,335
Artington		...	...	...	...	465
Ash and Normandy		...	...	...	...	8,019*
Normandy		...	...	...	...	2,270
Clandon, East		...	...	...	...	365
Clandon, West		...	...	...	...	841
Compton		...	...	...	...	963
Effingham		...	...	...	...	2,066
Horsley, East		...	...	...	...	3,222
Horsley, West		...	...	...	...	2,606
Ockham		...	...	...	...	619
Pirbright		...	...	...	...	1,593§
Puttenham		...	...	...	...	673
Ripley	...	...	...	...	...	1,973
St. Martha (Chilworth)			...	...	...	594
Seale	...	...	...	...	...	1,002
Seale (Tongham)		...	...	...	...	931
Send	...	...	...	...	...	3,243
Shackleford		...	...	...	...	881
Shalford		...	...	...	...	3,709
Shere	...	...	...	...	...	4,325
Wanborough		...	...	...	...	347
Wisley	...	...	...	...	...	211
Worplesdon		...	...	...	...	5,030
						<hr/> 47,283‡ <hr/>

\*=plus 700 military.

§=plus 1,500 military.

‡=plus 2,200 military.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Live Births:</b>			
Legitimate ... ..	347	299	646
Illegitimate ... ..	15	13	28
<b>Birth-Rate</b> (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ... ..			14.19
1951 ... ..			15.68
For the five years, 1947 to 1951 ...			17.11
<b>Still Births:</b>			
Legitimate ... ..	10	7	17
Illegitimate ... ..	1	Nil	1
Rate per 1,000 total births ... ..			26.71
1951 ... ..			22.28
<b>Deaths (net)</b> ... ..	249	222	471
1951 ... ..	241	224	465
<b>Death-Rate</b> ... ..			9.92
Death-Rate, 1951 ... ..			10.15
For the five years, 1947 to 1951 ...			10.69
<b>Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion</b>			Nil
1951 ... ..			Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births			0.00
<b>Deaths of Infants under one year of age</b> ...	8	7	15
<b>Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age</b> ...	7	5	12
<b>Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:</b>			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...			22.25
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..			15.48
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..			357.14

### COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1951 and 1952.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1952	1951	1952	1951
	1952	1951	1952	1951				
Guildford								
R.D.—Crude	14.19	15.68	9.92	10.15	22.25	29.25	0.00	0.00
Comp	13.76	15.21	8.93	9.13	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.3	15.5	11.3	12.5	27.6	29.6	—	—

The Table on page 11 shows the birth-rate, death-rates, and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1952 in respect of England and Wales, London, and the Hambledon Rural District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	3	2	5
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ... ..	2	3	5
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	—	1
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	8	1	9
"    "    lung, bronchus ... ..	11	—	11
"    "    breast ... ..	—	11	11
"    "    uterus ... ..	—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	15	37
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	3	4
Diabetes ... ..	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	32	47	79
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	34	21	55
Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	7	12
Other heart disease ... ..	41	47	88
Other circulatory disease ... ..	10	4	14
Influenza ... ..	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	11	10	21
Bronchitis ... ..	16	3	19
Other disease of respiratory system ...	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	5	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	4	6	10
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	8	—	8
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ... ..	1	3	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	18	26	44
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	4	4	8
All other accidents ... ..	7	2	9
Suicide ... ..	3	—	3
Homicide and operations of war ...	1	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	249	222	471

England and  
Wales.

## Births

## Deaths

\*=Guildford Rural District Death Rate (and Birth Rate from 1951), after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952.

	RATES PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS		RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Still Births	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ...	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.47	22.6	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ... ..	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.04	—	0.01	0.52	24.6	1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census) ...	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	—	0.00	0.43	23.0	0.5	25.8
London ... ..	17.6	0.34	12.6	—	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.05	—	0.01	0.58	19.2	0.7	23.8
Guildford R.D. ...	13.8*	0.38	8.9*	—	—	—	0.10	—	—	—	0.44	26.0	—	22.2

\* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

---

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

**Pathological Examinations.**—The Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital undertakes all routine examinations.

The following are details of examinations carried out during the year:

						1952	1951
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	72	50
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Fæces	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	21	4
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						94	54
						<hr/>	<hr/>

**Public Health Laboratory Service.** This laboratory is made use of for special investigations. It is also always available for advice, and the assistance given is greatly appreciated. It was made use of in 2 different occurrences during 1952.

**Water Analysis.**—The Counties Public Health Laboratories continue to undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of water samples. 120 samples were examined in 1952.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given on the next page of the ambulance services operating in the District:

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease :

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Green Lane Hospital	1	1 at Green Lane Hospital, Farnham only.	Farnham 6015.
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	—	All Ambulances obtained from Woking Ambulance Station.	

(ii) Ambulances available for accident and sickness cases :

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Guildford.	6 + 2 sitting case cars	Leas Road, Guildford.	Guildford 66334
British Red Cross Society, Godalming.	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalm'g 1375
Aldershot Borough Council.	5	Laburnum Road, Aldershot.	Aldershot 299
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Farnham.	2 sitting case cars	50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749
Leatherhead U.D.C.		Council Offices, Leatherhead.	Via L'hd. Fire Bgde L'head 2226
* Surrey County Council Red Cross. St. John Ambulance Brigade.	1 1 1 *1 sitting case car	West Street, Dorking.	Smallfield 271 Horley 62 (Emergency)

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

**Midwives.**—There are 14 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Albury ... .. —	Pirbright ... .. —
Artington ... .. —	Puttenham ... .. —
Ash and Normandy ... 2	Ripley ... .. —
Clandon, East ... .. —	St. Martha ... .. —
Clandon, West ... .. 1	Seale ... .. 1
Compton ... .. 1	Send ... .. 2
Effingham ... .. —	Shackleford ... .. 1
Horsley, East ... .. —	Shalford ... .. 1
Horsley, West ... .. 1	Shere ... .. 1
Normandy and	Tongham ... .. 1
Wanborough ... .. 1	Wisley ... .. —
Ockham ... .. —	Worplesdon ... .. 1

**District Nurses.**—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association, acting as agents for the Local Health Authority.

**Health Visitors.**—County Health Visitors visit homes under the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. There are nine H.V.s distributed in the following districts: (a) Pirbright, (b) Send, Ripley, Wisley, Ockham, E. and W. Clandon, (c) Ash Green, Ash Wyke and Seale (excluding Tongham), Normandy, (d) Artington, Compton, Puttenham, Shackleford, Eashing, Wood St., Wanborough, Worplesdon, (e) Albury, St. Martha, Shalford, Shere and Gomshall, Peasmarsh, Peaslake, Brook, Farley Green. (f) Holmbury, St. Mary and Abinger Hammer, (g) E. and W. Horsley, Effingham, (h) Tongham, (j) Ash Common, Ash Vale.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.**—Centres within the District are set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash (Mytchett)	Keogh Bks., Mytchett	1st and 3rd Fridays
Ash ... ..	Health Centre, Shawfield Road, Ash ... ..	2nd and 4th Mondays
Ash Vale ...	Gospel Hall, Ash Vale .	Every Thursday
Ash Wyke ...	The Village Hall, Normandy ... ..	1st and 3rd Mondays
Chilworth ...	Village Hall, Chilworth	1st and 3rd Fridays
Effingham ...	Women's Institute, Effingham ... ..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley ... ..	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Holmbury St. Mary ... ..	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary ... ..	2nd and 4th Fridays
Peaslake ...	Old School Room, Peaslake ... ..	2nd and 4th Mondays
Pirbright ...	Red Cross Hut ... ..	Every Tuesday
Puttenham ...	Old School Room, Puttenham ... ..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ripley ... ..	Church Hall, Ripley ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Send ... ..	Red Cross Hut, Sandy Lane ... ..	1st and 3rd Mondays
Shere ... ..	Memorial Hall, Shere	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shalford ...	The Institute, Off King's Road, Shalford ... ..	Every Wednesday
Wood Street .	Church Hall, Wood Street ... ..	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Worplesdon .	Memorial Hall, Perry Hill ... ..	2nd and 4th Wednesdays

**Ante-Natal Clinics.**—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:—

Ash ... ..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.
Godalming ... ..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Farnham ("Brightwells")	Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Woking Maternity Home, Heathside Road, Woking	Every Friday at 10 a.m., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and 2nd Monday at 10 a.m.
St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford ... ..	Monday and Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
	{ Booking Clinic, Monday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

**Orthopædic Treatment.** — In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.15 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Home on Thursday mornings from 10.30 to 1 p.m.

**Chest Clinic.**—The Chest Clinic is at Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford. Days and times for the attendance of the patients are as follows:

Mondays	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30-4 p.m.
Wednesdays		...	...	...	...	...	1.30-4 p.m.
Fridays	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.30-12 noon

**Venereal Diseases Clinic.**—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:

Mondays (Females)	...	...	...	...	3-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	...	...	...	...	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.
Saturdays (Males)	...	...	...	...	9.30-11 a.m.

**Birth Control.**—The Birth Control Clinic at Queens Nursing Home, Stoughton Road, Guildford, is held every 1st, 2nd and 3rd Wednesday in the month at 2 to 4 p.m., and is administered by a Voluntary Committee.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where otherwise stated.

**Home Nursing and Home Help Service.**—The scheme is operated by the County Council.

## **TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.**

This voluntary service continues to serve the villages of Abinger Hammer, Albury, Chilworth, Holmbury St. Mary, Peaslake, Shalford, Shere and Gomshall, as well as part of the Hambledon Rural District. A most useful service, it is kept fully employed, and is greatly appreciated in the area. During 1952, 2,336 treatments were given, 7,274 miles being covered.

## **HOSPITALS.**

The hospitals serving the District are as follows:

**General.**—St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 404 beds, of which at least 57 are maternity. Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 180 beds. Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 299 beds, including 23 private beds.

**Infectious Disease.** Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 66 beds.  
Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 50 beds.

**Hospital Bed Service.**—This service is made use of when necessary, as it is still far from easy to obtain hospital admission for all cases.

## **MORTUARIES.**

The District depends on mortuaries at Godalming, Cranleigh, Woking and Farnham. The numbers of bodies removed thereto from this District in 1952 were: Godalming 7, Cranleigh 2, Woking 12 and Farnham 9. The mortuary at Shalford is used only occasionally.

The mortuary at Cranleigh, formerly managed by the Parish Council, was acquired by the Hambledon Rural District Council early in the year. The mortuary is essentially nothing more than a post-mortem room, but it no longer meets the requirements of the present day. Plans for modernisation and improvement are being prepared, and the whole question of the mortuary's future is under consideration.

## **BURIAL OF THE DEAD: Sec. 50 of National Assistance Act, 1948.**

Two cases were dealt with under this Section during 1951.

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47, and Care of the Aged.**

It was not necessary to take any statutory action under this Section of the Act. The Health Department Visiting Nurse pays periodical visits to old people under our purview.

During the autumn it was possible to make an arrangement with the Women's Voluntary Services for Village Representatives of that organisation to visit people confined to their homes through age or infirmity, and who were in need of a little help and contact with the outside world. Up to the end of the year 1 case had been referred to them, and it is satisfactory to know that such a service is now available if needed.

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLIES.

Routine, regular sampling of all water supplies has been carried out during the year.

The anticipated formation of the Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board took place in October. This Board embraces the supplies of the Boroughs of Guildford and Godalming, the Shere and Hurtwood supplies, the Cranleigh and Chiddingfold Water Company and the Hambledon Rural District Council's supply at St. Martha. Arrangements for the exchange of information, results of analyses of samples, etc., have been made with the Board's Engineer.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Ripley Sewage Works continue to function satisfactorily, and the effluent is always of a high standard. The small disposal plants serving 9 of the Council's housing estates are working to a reasonable standard, and the effluents are being maintained at a satisfactory level.

The sewerage scheme for the **Jacob's Well** area was commenced and completed during the year. Work was commenced on the **Ash and Tongham** portion of the North-Western Area Sewerage Scheme, and a large proportion of it was completed. Similarly, the **Tillingbourne Valley** scheme was commenced and was well in hand by the end of the year.

## PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The disposal of refuse continued to be carried out by tipping at the Council's 3 sites at Shalford, Ash Vale and Shere. Further details of the services are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Six cases of infestation were reported during 1952, and in all cases disinfestation was carried out.

## MOSQUITOES: Shalford and Bramley Area.

Complaints of mosquitoes were again numerous during the summer months, although the weather was generally unfavourable to mosquito breeding. It is regrettable that the energetic anti-mosquito measures, carried out at the Godalming Corporation's Sewage Farm during 1951, were not pursued this year. It is known that the Godalming authorities are awaiting permission to proceed with substantial improvements to the works as a whole, but, as proved last year, a great deal can be done to lessen the nuisance by large-scale measures for mosquito control.

## HOUSING

The demand for housing continues pressing and urgent. Unfortunately the shortage during the post-war years, and the dependence on the local authority, has led to a large proportion of the community losing the initiative and enterprise to provide for themselves: there has been complete dependence on the local authority, and that spirit has translated itself to the feeling that there is a right to **expect** the local authority to provide.

The number of new houses built or in course of construction at the end of the year, however, shows a substantial improvement over those of the previous year: 156 new houses as compared with 108 for 1951, and 144 in the course of construction at the end of 1952 as against 66 at the same time last year.

There were still over 1,000 applicants on the Council's waiting list at 31st December.

### **MOVABLE DWELLINGS.**

The number of caravans in the district again shows an increase. There is now no question that this type of dwelling as a substitute for a house must be regarded as a permanent feature and no longer merely a temporary problem associated with the housing shortage. Measures of control to ensure reasonable standards have been agreed by the County Planning Authority, and these standards should be insisted upon wherever possible where there is an established caravan site. They require the provision of proper and sufficient sanitary accommodation, washing and laundry facilities, and the satisfactory disposal of waste water. Probably the surest and quickest method of dealing with the problem is for the District Council to provide or control camping sites and provide such amenities, so setting a standard which caravan owners will, in due course, demand from private site owners also. Some progress has been made with the Council's scheme to establish its own site and thereby effect clearance of single caravans and small groups from undesirable sites.

In some private sites the Council continued to press for improvements to bring them up to the minimum standard agreed with the County Council (as Planning Authority). In general, improvements were achieved, and in some cases further improvements have been promised.

The question of caravan rents would appear now to require some consideration with a view to effecting control. The rents paid are sometimes higher than for a house, e.g. £2 0s. 0d. or even £2 10s. 0d. a week, and in addition 10s. 0d. or 12s. 6d. a week for a stance. Although, of course, caravans require no furniture and a minimum of equipment, such high charges are so crippling to families' finances that they deprive them of the chance of obtaining a house or saving for the furnishings necessary for one.

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). ... ..	306
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	1268
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925/32 ... ..	248
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	968
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	19
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	201

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice.

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	161
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By Owners ... ..	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners. ...	—

**B. Proceedings under The Public Health Acts.**

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. ... ..	3
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By Owners. ... ..	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.. ...	3

**C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of The Housing Act, 1936.**

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	5
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. ... ..	5
(3)	Notices served under Section 11(1) of the Housing Act, 1936, dwelling houses closed on undertaking of Owner. ... ..	10
(4)	Notices served under Section 11(1) of the Housing Act, 1936, dwelling houses rendered fit on undertaking of Owners. ... ..	1

**D. Proceedings under Section 12 of The Housing Act, 1936.**

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. ... ..	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. ... ..	—

## HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The following table shows the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1952.

Parish	No. of Dwellings ultimately to be erected	Total Immediate Programme	No. of Dwellings in course of construction	No. of Dwellings Completed
Artington ... ..	4	4	—	—
Albury ... ..	39	30	—	9
Ash & Normandy	430	56	4	370
Clandon (West) .	88	20	16	52
Compton ... ..	74	43	—	31
Effingham ... ..	124	84	8	32
Horsley (East) .	74	—	32	42
Horsley (West) .	360	256	—	104
Pirbright ... ..	68	40	—	28
Puttenham ... ..	8	—	—	8
Ripley ... ..	119	—	13	106
Seale & Tongham	211	148	47	16
Send ... ..	102	6	2	94
Shackleford ... ..	50	22	6	22
Shalford ... ..	172	44	12	116
Shere ... ..	99	23	—	76
Worplesdon ... ..	412	250	4	158
Total ... ..	2,434	1,026	144	1,264

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

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## MILK SUPPLIES.

The routine for examination of milk supplies, arranged two years ago, has been continued, and 239 samples were examined during 1952. One sample, produced outside our area, was found to be tuberculous. The matter was referred to the Medical Officer of Health for that area, and to the Veterinary Inspector, and following investigation 1 cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

**Ice Cream.**—Samples of ice cream are taken regularly from all retailers in the district. A series of unsatisfactory analyses were received in the case of one producer outside our district, coliform organisms and fæcal coli being frequently present. The question was taken up with the manufacturers, and it is hoped that our complaints will result in the discovery of the fault in manufacture. Unfortunately there is still no statutory standard of cleanliness for ice cream, since it has so far proved impossible to devise suitable, simple and dependable tests of bacterial purity. Presumably the presence of fæcal coli does suggest human contamination after the pasteurisation of the mix, and therefore indicates the risk of human infections being conveyed into the ice cream.

GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL—MILK SAMPLING.

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	No. Un-satisfactory	No. T.B. Positive	No. Cows Slaughtered	Licences to Sell Pasteurised Milk (Inc. Dealers)	Producers			Total
						Accredited	T.T.	Ordinary	
1934	99	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	153
1935	195	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
1936	203	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
1937	147	18	—	—	—	69	5	71	145
1938	147	11	—	—	5	73	10	69	152
1939	93	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
1940	136	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
1941	134	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	146
1942	230	57	7	2	—	—	—	—	144
1943	187	29	6	1	—	60	20	57	137
1944	92	10	Nil	9	11	62	14	72	148
1945	53	7	1	Nil	7	61	15	71	147
1946	194	20	1	1	11	49	31	65	145
1947	187	22	1	1	17	43	29	65	137
1948	212	41	Nil	Nil	24	38	37	62	137
1949	356	51	1	Nil	26	35	43	68	146
1950	378	21	5	7	31	} Information not available			
1951	261	21	4	1	31				
1952	239	Nil	3	1	34				

## ANTHRAX.

Two cases of anthrax, both in pigs, were confirmed during 1952, and the necessary precautions were taken. No infections of humans occurred.

## FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following table, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1952.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total		
FOOD :								
Milk ... ..	137	15	152	7		7		
Almonds, ground...	1	—	1					
Cake Decorations...	—	1	1		1	1		
Cereal Food ... ..	1	—	1					
Confectionery ...	—	2	2		1	1		
Curry Powder ...	1	—	1					
Fruit Lollies... ..	1	—	1					
Ice Cream ... ..	1	1	2					
Marzipan ... ..	1	—	1					
Mincemeat ... ..	1	—	1					
Sausages ... ..	2	1	3		1	1		
Soft Drink ... ..	—	1	1					
Soya Flour ... ..	1	—	1					
Wine ... ..	2	—	2					
DRUGS :								
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	2	2					
Bismuth Carbonate	—	1	1					
Totals ... ..	149	24	173	7	3	10		

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952.

ANALYSIS RESULTS.

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Bacterial count				Coliform Bacillus				T.B.		Cattle Slaughtered		
										Positive	Negative			
		Under 10,000 per ml.	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 200,000	200,000 and over	Absent on all counts	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000					
1946	Designated 93 Undesignated 101	—	—	—	—	167	19	14	8	1	—	1		
1947	Designated 71 Undesignated 116					126	1	7	3	1	69	1		
1948	Designated 106 Undesignated 106					79	22	15	9	—	108	—		
1949	Designated 229 Undesignated 127					73	19	13	8	1	125	—		
1950	Designated 299 Undesignated 79					Examination Discontinued						5	86	7
1951	Designated 187 Undesignated 74											4	133	1
1952	Designated 156 Undesignated 83					3	123	1						

# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

## GENERAL.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 420, as compared with 1,025 in 1951. The decrease is due mainly to the lower number of measles notifications. This disease occurs in epidemic form every other year, so the number for 1953 may therefore be expected again to be large. The greater number of notifications received nowadays is no doubt largely due to the fact that, since it is now not necessary to pay for medical attendance, doctors are called in for this disease much more often than hitherto.

Following are details of cases notified:

Disease	1952	1951	1952 Increase + Decrease —
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	2	— 1
Paratyphoid Fever — .....	2	—	+ 2
Scarlet Fever .....	77	28	+ 49
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	12	17	— 5
Poliomyelitis .....	14	2	+ 12
Erysipelas .....	6	4	+ 2
Smallpox (Variola Minor)	1	—	+ 1
Dysentery .....	4	2	+ 2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	—	+ 1
Measles .....	254	769	—515
Whooping Cough .....	48	201	—153
Total .....	420	1025	—605

## **SMALLPOX.**

Following an outbreak of mild smallpox in Rochdale, and the occurrence of one case at Aldershot, 1 child aged 2, living at the Longacre Housing Estate, Ash, was notified as suffering from a mild attack of smallpox. Investigation showed that the child had had severe chicken pox 6 months earlier. The distribution and appearance of the rash strongly suggested smallpox, particularly the development of the rash over 3 days, and therefore the case was kept under close observation. The child was seen several times by specialists and consultants, and was finally sent to the Smallpox Hospital at Winchester, where the Aldershot case was already under treatment.

Fullest precautions were taken, all contacts were at once vaccinated and the household was placed in quarantine.

The child eventually made a full recovery. The case was so mild that there may remain some element of doubt about the reality of the smallpox diagnosis, but in any case it was fortunate there was no spread of infection.

## **POLIOMYELITIS.**

Poliomyelitis appears to be with us permanently since the epidemic of 1947. This year 14 cases occurred, as against 2 only in 1951. This disease is definitely seasonal, usually commencing in July and continuing into November, September being the peak month. In past years the earliest cases have been mild and late cases most serious. In 1952, however, this was reversed, the earliest cases being the most severe, with sudden onset, extensive paralysis and respiratory involvement, and in 1 case death. 7 of the sufferers were under 5 years of age, 3 between 5 and 10, 1 of 12 years and 3 adults. All were definitely confirmed cases, and resulted in paralysis.

Of the 14 cases, 9 were in villages without main drainage.

The age of attack suggests that the population as a whole has not been protected by the disease of previous years, and casts doubt on the suggestion that infection is widespread and that the majority of people develop an immunity from such slight infections. No suggestion of case-to-case infection has been noted here except in 1 school where 3 of the pupils were affected, nor do fomites appear to play much part in the spread.

The fatal case was a child of 15 months, who, 2 weeks after immunisation at a Welfare Centre, developed very sudden poliomyelitis and died within 24 hours. This case was fully investigated: the injection was intra-muscular in the deltoid, and the paralysis affected the legs. The site of the paralysis and the type of disease made this appear to be a coincidence, and not a relationship between immunisation and poliomyelitis.

I have grave doubts as to the advisability of moving every patient into hospital during the acute stage. In 3 or 4 cases over the

past year or two transference to hospital has been followed almost immediately by extremely sudden and unexpected exacerbation of the disease with serious consequences. It is suggested that a team should be available to visit the homes, especially in remote rural parts, equipped if possible with some means of artificial respiration by mechanical means, and with a specialist experienced in assessing risks to the patient of leaving at home until the acute stage is past. Otherwise special facilities might be provided for removal to hospital with very special care and precautions to avoid the slightest risk to the patient.

It seems desirable also that special hospitals should be equipped to receive poliomyelitis cases. A resident medical staff seems essential, as well as all necessary apparatus and preparation for artificial respirations. The usual Infectious Diseases Hospitals serving this district do not have these requirements; indeed there is no resident medical officer, and this fact has to be taken into account in deciding to hospitalise the patient or take the added risk of respiratory failure by leaving him at home. It is not always in the best interests of the patient to play for safety by sending **every** case to hospital at once, though this is essential if the symptoms suggest in any way that the respiratory centre may become involved.

The value of physiotherapy at the earliest reasonable stage is now generally accepted. This, unfortunately, appears seldom possible in cases kept at home in rural areas. Before the present National Health Service came into operation, it was arranged comparatively easily. Now no provision is **made** for it, yet it would be infinitely cheaper, more practicable, and more in the patient's interest to provide treatment in the home rather than provide transport to hospital for physiotherapy or alternatively to admit even unnecessary cases to hospital for no reason other than to secure such treatment.

Four residents in the district were notified to us as being contacts of cases in other districts. They were visited and advised as to precautions to be observed; there were no developments.

A number of boys from Eton College were returned home to addresses in this district as a result of cases occurring there, and advice was given to their parents; again, fortunately, there were no developments.

## **SCARLET FEVER.**

For many years the incidence of Scarlet Fever has been low, but the numbers are now increasing, 77 cases having been notified during 1952. Nowadays, however, they are seldom typical. As I have mentioned before, the term Scarlet Fever has now become a misnomer: more accurately it should be defined as a haemolytic streptococcal infection, the infectivity being the same as with a true Scarlet Fever and the presence of the rash being the only additional

symptom warranting the latter label. The fact that more notifications are received than formerly may be due to the fact that, since it is no longer necessary to pay private doctors for attendance, they are called in for "bad throats" much more than in the past.

Following the discovery of a haemolytic streptococci carrier among the staff at a children's residential nursery, investigation was made of all the children and staff. A number of children were found to have haemolytic streptococcal throat infections, 3 of them developing eventually into true cases of scarlet fever. The latter were removed to Isolation Hospital. Further checking was carried out until all the inmates of the nursery were quite clear of infection. Treatment with penicillin and appropriate drugs was, of course, instituted immediately.

### **PSITTACOSIS.**

Information was received from the Medical Officer of Health, Birmingham, that psittacosis had been discovered in a consignment of parrots from Australia, and that a man contact in Birmingham had died from the disease. Another person who had been in contact with the birds was a resident in the Guildford Rural District, and he was kept under surveillance for the required period. Fortunately there were no developments. All his birds, too, remained healthy.

### **DIPHTHERIA.**

During the year 1952 no cases of diphtheria were notified in the Guildford Rural District.

### **DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

**School Children:**—The number of children attending the maintained schools continues to increase. 453 more children attended these schools in 1952 than in the previous year. 377 more children had completed a full course of immunisation at the end of the year than in 1951. 58 School Sessions were held during the year. In many cases parents accepted the invitation to be present during the treatment.

Of the few children "not immunised" most have already commenced treatment, but are not counted as immunised until treatment is completed.

The immunisation state in the schools is very satisfactory.

The percentage of children immunised yearly during the past 6 years are shown below:—

1947	...	...	84.05
1948	...	...	88.23
1949	...	...	89.25
1950	...	...	90.80
1951	...	...	91.08
1952	...	...	90.35

**Immunisation of Pre-School Children:—**The percentage of children under 5 years of age immunised during the last 6 years are shown in the following table:—

1947	...	...	38.25
1948	...	...	39.00
1949	...	...	45.07
1950	...	...	49.05
1951	...	...	41.23
1952	...	...	43.76

The percentage for 1952 shows an improvement on the previous year. The Registrar General again estimates an increase of 200 in the child population under 5 years of age.

**Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children:—**Parents who for various domestic reasons cannot visit their private doctors or the Welfare Centre are visited in their homes by appointment. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and vaccination against smallpox are offered. The number of requests for this service continues to increase, so much so that with the introduction of whooping cough immunisation in October, 1952, the work became quite overwhelming.

168 treatments against diphtheria and whooping cough were given in the homes during 1952 by Dr. Pollock. (Home visits for vaccination will be found in the appropriate section). Details are as follows:—

Diphtheria Immunisation			Whooping Cough Immunisation		
First injections	...	72	First injections	...	23
Second injections	...	54	Second injections	...	17
			Third injections	...	2

## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Since this scheme was launched in October, 1952, the response has been very gratifying. Whooping cough immunisation is commenced at the fourth month, or as soon as possible afterwards, 3 injections at monthly intervals being required. It is hoped that as the percentage of children immunised increases, the incidence of whooping cough in children under 12 months will at once commence and continue to fall. The results of this immunisation will be carefully watched.

Re-immunisation may be carried out after an interval of 3 years where this is requested.

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is desired. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1952:—

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated)					
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	366	17	53	83	97	616
Number Re-vaccinated	—	1	17	78	241	337

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 159 successful vaccinations carried out by this department and 117 reported from Welfare Centres.

In all 177 vaccinations were performed in the homes by Dr. Pollock and myself.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were specially reported during the year.

## SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The table on page 38 shows the number of children absent from school on account of infectious or contagious disease.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Visiting Nurse in the Guildford Rural District:—

Home Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	260
School Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	83
Scarlet Fever Contacts	...	...	...	...	106
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	...	...	107
Visits to Aged Persons	...	...	...	...	15
Vaccination Visits	...	...	...	...	132
Smallpox Visits (contacts)	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis Visits	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	190
Total					907

Schools.	during 1952.					Percentage of children immunised	
	Total	No. immunised.	No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.		Re-imm.
Albury C. of E. ...	70	63	7	5	—	14	90.00
Ash Common C. of E. ...	265	224	41	9	7	29	84.53
Ash Vale C.P. ...	373	318	55	13	17	58	85.25
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	439	418	21	11	9	75	95.22
Ash Wyke C.P. ...	241	213	28	13	25	51	88.38
Ash Yeomans Bridge Sec. ...	243	218	25	3	5	42	89.71
Chilworth C. of E. ...	67	63	4	2	—	4	94.03
Compton C. of E. ...	56	54	2	—	1	13	96.43
East Clandon C. of E. ...	38	36	2	1	1	10	94.74
West Clandon C. of E. ...	56	51	5	3	1	7	91.07
Effingham Secondary ...	253	227	26	1	3	32	89.72
Effingham C.P. ...	175	153	22	8	5	19	87.43
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	43	41	2	2	—	6	95.35
East Horsley C. of E. ...	74	73	1	1	—	11	98.65
West Horsley C. of E. ...	116	107	9	5	3	28	92.24
Ockham C. of E. ...	37	33	4	5	—	6	89.19
Peaslake C. of E. ...	42	40	2	1	—	5	95.24
Perry Hill, Worplesdon ...	153	141	12	2	11	27	92.16
Pirbright C.P. ...	127	115	12	3	3	34	90.55
Puttenham C. of E. ...	69	62	7	2	—	12	89.85
Ripley C. of E. ...	187	151	36	12	—	15	80.75
Seale C. of E. ...	58	58	—	5	4	8	100.00
Send C. of E. ...	226	206	20	10	1	20	91.15
Send Secondary ...	243	229	14	1	—	25	94.24
Shackleford C. of E. ...	82	81	1	6	6	10	98.78
Shalford C.P. Infants ...	90	73	17	6	1	9	81.11
Shalford C.P. Mixed ...	191	181	10	5	1	34	94.76
Shere C. of E. ...	176	164	12	9	2	18	93.18
Tillingbourne Secondary ...	247	227	20	5	1	45	91.90
Tongham C. of E. ...	131	120	11	12	1	25	91.60
Wood Street C.P. ...	168	150	18	6	12	20	89.29
Gosden House Special School	102	81	21	13	8	25	79.41
TOTALS ...	4,838	4,371	467	180	128	737	90.35

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE				
	Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Immunised prior to 1/1/52	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1952	460	1,356	4,150 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1952)	43.76
1951	449	1,179	3,949 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	41.23

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department)					
	Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Re- Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Immunised prior to 1/1/52 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1952	128	737	4,243	4,838 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,110 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1952)	90.35 71.29
1951	141	711	3,853	4,385 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,052 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	91.08 66.34

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Information obtained from Principals of 14 Private Schools out of 21 circularised)		
No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
753	698	92.69

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Poliomylitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Whooping-cough	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
St. Luke's Hospital ... ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Aldershot Isolation Hospital ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Green Lane Hospital ... ..	4	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	19
Winchester Smallpox Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	—	12	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Aldershot Isolation Hospital ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
St. Peter's Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
At Home ... ..	250	51	3	—	45	4	10	6	—	1	1	370
Totals ... ..	254	77	14	1	48	4	12	6	2	1	1	420

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1952, AGE INCIDENCE.  
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.										Cases Admitted to Hospital
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and Over	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	254	3	134	101	9	2	1	2	2	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever ...	77	—	25	40	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	26
Whooping-cough ...	48	2	22	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Dysentery ...	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ...	14	1	6	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	11
Pneumonia ...	12	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	5	—	3	2
Erysipelas ...	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	420	7	19	170	18	9	9	3	8	2	5	50

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1952

PARISH BY PARISH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE 1952	Parish																Total						
	Albury	Arlington	Ash & Normandy	Clandon, East	Clandon, West	Compton	Effingham	Horsley, East	Horsley, West	Ockham	Pirbright	Puttenham	Ripley	St. Martha	Scale	Send		Shackelford	Shalford	Shere	Wanborough	Wisley	Worplesdon
Smallpox ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	24	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	2	—	—	3	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	8	77
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	14
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	8	2	2	1	115	—	—	—	3	12
Measles ...	—	1	8	—	—	—	3	1	—	6	1	—	1	2	8	2	—	7	—	11	—	104	254
Whooping-cough ...	1	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	48
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	1	3	41	—	1	5	33	8	4	6	4	—	5	14	21	5	3	127	19	—	1	119	420

# SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1952.

School	Scarlet Fever	Chicker-pox	Measles	German Measles	Poliomyelitis	Jaundice	Mumps	Whooping-cough	Smallpox	Totals
Albury C. of E....	—	13	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	31
Ash Common C. of E....	1	30	—	9	—	1	4	4	—	49
Ash Vale County Primary	3	24	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	42
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	12	16	1	9	—	—	51	17	3	109
Ash Wyke ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilworth C. of E. ...	2	1	9	5	—	—	—	4	—	21
Clandon, East, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clandon, West, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	16	—	—	18
Compton C. of E. ...	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Effingham County Primary ...	33	4	2	13	—	—	—	3	—	55
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horsley, East, C. of E. ...	2	7	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	23
Horsley, West, C. of E. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ockham C. of E. ...	—	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	32
Peaslake C. of E. ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Pirbright County Primary ...	—	34	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	40
Puttenham C. of E. ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ripley C. of E....	—	38	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	39
Seale C. of E. ...	2	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
Send C. of E. Primary ...	3	123	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	138
Shackleford C. of E. ...	2	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13
Shalford County Primary ...	1	3	46	3	—	—	—	3	—	56
Shalford Infants ...	2	—	30	—	—	—	—	6	—	38
Shere C. of E. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tillingbourne Secondary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Tongham C. of E. ...	5	16	—	2	—	—	25	2	—	50
Wood Street County Primary	—	5	32	—	—	—	—	1	—	38
Worplesdon, Perry Hill County Primary ...	2	2	31	—	—	—	6	—	—	41
Totals ...	75	389	156	87	—	1	125	44	3	880

CANCER.

There were 72 deaths from malignant disease during 1952. 41 male and 31 female. The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below:

DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	0 - 1		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1952	1951
Alimentary Canal	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4	1	4	1	5	1	13	7	20	29
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	11	11	10
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	11	—	11	14
Liver	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	6	2	5	3	1	2	16	12	28	22
1952	—	—	—	1	3	5	4	6	14	6	14	6	6	7	41	31	72	—
1951	1	—	1	1	2	4	8	8	10	7	14	13	—	7	36	40	—	76

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last sixteen years.

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1937	28	31	59	1.75
1938	25	25	50	1.42
1939	28	37	65	1.62
1940	19	41	60	1.58
1941	30	42	72	1.75
1942	29	41	70	1.79
1943	38	55	93	2.47
1944	42	33	75	1.98
1945	41	34	75	2.35
1946	26	41	67	1.77
1947	43	33	76	1.96
1948	35	37	72	1.77
1949	37	46	83	1.90
1950	37	30	67	1.58
1951	36	40	76	1.64
1952	41	31	72	1.54

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number and types of cases on the Register at 31st December for the last 12 years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1941	82	57	27	39	205
1942	85	64	30	45	224
1943	90	61	33	32	216
1944	101	70	37	60	268
1945	103	74	33	59	269
1946	113	81	41	57	292
1947	117	84	40	50	291
1948	118	83	43	52	296
1949	129	83	45	58	315
1950	131	90	50	53	324
1951	140	96	45	58	339
<b>1952</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>359</b>

During 1952 there were 40 new cases (Primary). They were distributed in the following areas:

Ash & Ash Vale	...	7	Pirbright	...	...	1
Compton	...	1	Ripley	...	...	2
West Clandon	...	1	Seale	...	...	2
Effingham	...	1	Shalford	...	...	1
Gomshall	...	4	Send	...	...	5
East Horsley	...	1	Shere	...	...	8
West Horsley	...	1	Wood Street	...	...	1
Normandy	...	1	Worplesdon	...	...	3

The table on page 42 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 10 years:

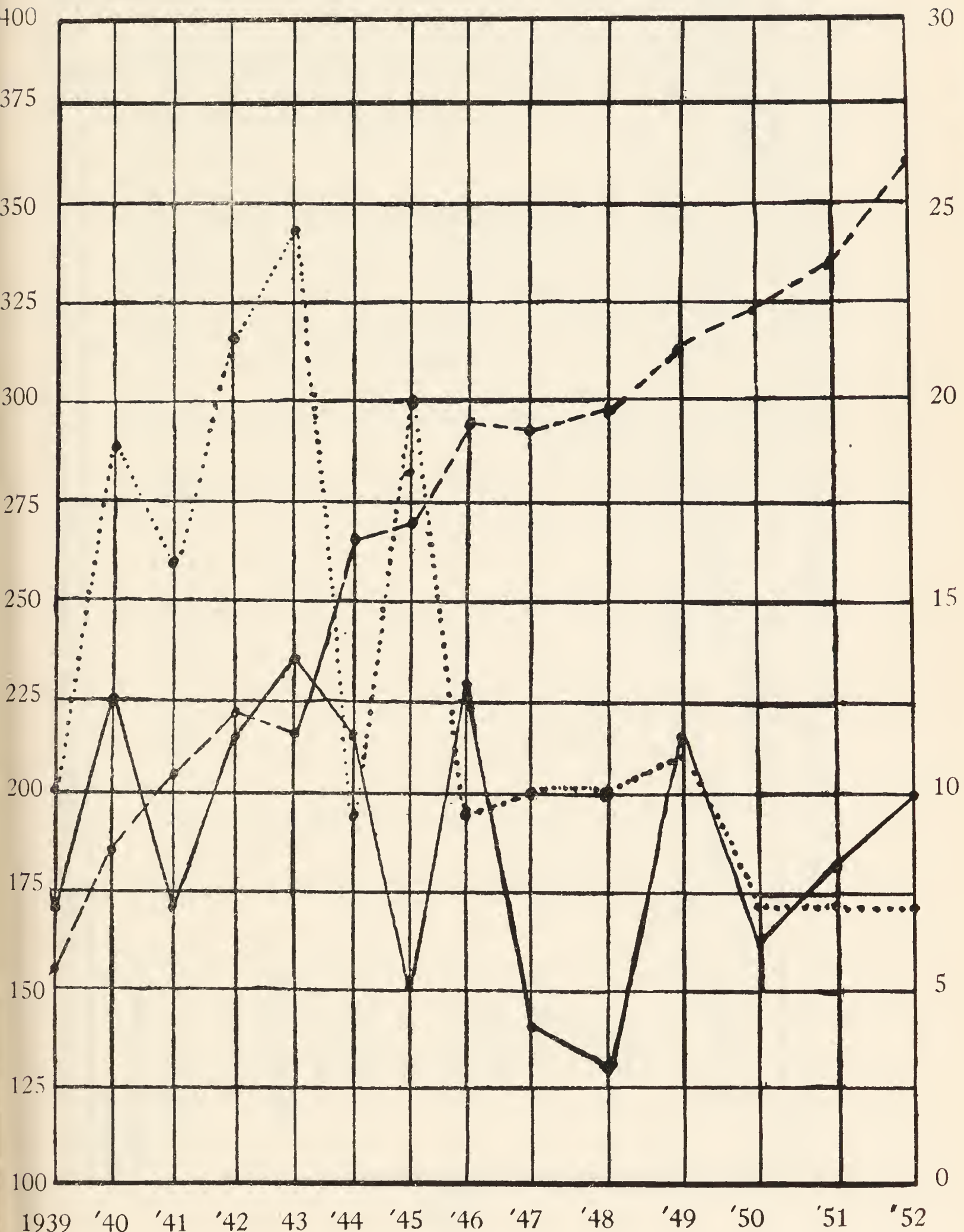
Year	New Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1943	47	1.25	24	0.64
1944	43	1.16	9	0.24
1945	30	0.82	20	0.54
1946	46	1.22	9	0.24
1947	28	0.72	10	0.26
1948	26	0.63	10	0.24
1949	43	1.03	11	0.26
1950	32	0.74	7	0.16
1951	36	0.79	7	0.15
<b>1952</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.15</b>

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS  
AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (20 to 80) ... .. —————

Deaths From Tuberculosis (0 to 30) ... .. ..... ..

Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to 400) ... .. - - - - -



# NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1952

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	1
5—15	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	—
15—25	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	7	9	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 and over	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	28	20	6	10	4	1	—	2
Registrar General's Figures ... ..					3	2	—	—

\*40 of the cases were primary notifications and 24 were patients transferred into the district, making a total of 64.

## TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Care Committee held only two meetings during the year, the Chairman, in consultation with the Hon. Secretary, having exercised delegated powers to deal with day-to-day cases submitted by the Care Almoner. The number of cases considered was 22.

Assistance was given in the following forms (some patients receiving help under more than one heading) :—

Invalid Foods and Additional Milk	...	...	...	3
Pocket Money	...	...	...	5
Rail and Bus Fares	...	...	...	8
Beds, Bedding and Household Equipment	...	...	...	3
Clothing and Footwear	...	...	...	7
Assistance for Hire-Purchase and Insurance payments				2
Occupational Therapy Materials	...	...	...	3
Monetary grants for Christmas	...	...	...	15

The total expenditure involved by those grants was £91 15s. 2d.

The Care Committee had a balance of £87 7s. 3d. in hand at 31st March, 1953.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

## INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 5,629, in accordance with the following table:—

Water Supplies ... ..	259
Dairy Premises ... ..	189
Milk Sampling ... ..	310
Ice-cream Sampling ... ..	66
Ice-cream Premises ... ..	102
Food Premises,	
Restaurants ... ..	61
Bakehouses ... ..	23
Licensed Premises ... ..	9
Butchers' Shops and Stalls ... ..	56
Fishmongers ... ..	9
Grocers ... ..	63
Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards ... ..	11
Infectious Disease ... ..	24
Housing Visits (all purposes):	
Inspections ... ..	366
Re-inspections ... ..	989
Other Visits ... ..	195
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	729
Drainage ... ..	1,406
Stables and Piggeries ... ..	14
Factories ... ..	179
Workplaces ... ..	4
Outworkers ... ..	2
Pest Control ... ..	32
Schools ... ..	1
Smoke Observations ... ..	10
Other Sanitary Visits ... ..	520
Total ...	5,629

**NOTICES.**

Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	3
Preliminary Notices Served:				
Domestic Premises	...	...	...	279
Factories	...	...	...	11
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	9
Piggeries, Poultry Premises	...	...	...	4
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	5
Cafes, Food Premises	...	...	...	7
Shops	...	...	...	7
Caravans	...	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses, Knackers Premises	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1
Total				328
Statutory Notices Complied With	...	...	...	2
Preliminary Notices Complied With	...	...	...	203
Total				205

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODSTUFFS.**

**(a) MILK SUPPLIES.**

(i) Number of Registered Dairy Premises	...	18
Number of Registered Distributors	...	25
Number of Registered Distributors (Premises in Other Areas)	...	24
(ii) Licences for Sale of Milk under Special Designation were granted as follows:		

**Dealers' Licences:**

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	17
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	16
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	10
Total					43

**Supplementary Licences:**

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	17
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	18
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	3
Total					38

### (iii) **Milk Pasteurisation.**

The Council continued during the year to act as agent for the Surrey County Council in respect of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Two pasteurising plants were operated, a small batch holder plant and a larger short time high temperature plant of modern design. In each case satisfactory results were obtained throughout the year, each plant being checked from time to time as to the accuracy of instruments provided and by sampling each alternate week from the plant and from the milk in distribution on the round.

### (iv) **Milk Sampling.**

During the year 239 samples of milk were taken of which 123 were samples of raw milk taken from the premises of dairymen prior to pasteurisation and submitted for biological examination. From the table it will be seen that 3 samples of milk showed positive tubercle bacilli; these were all from 1 producer and in respect of 1 animal which was isolated and slaughtered.

Samples of pasteurised milk, of which 111 were submitted to the phosphatase test, failed in 6 cases to satisfy the analyst; 3 of these were from a plant operated in another Local Authority area, the remaining 3 samples failing by a narrow margin and not recurring on the re-sampling.

MILK SAMPLING 1952—SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Type of Milk	Total samples taken	METHYLENE BLUE TEST			BIOLOG. EXAM.		PHOSP. TEST		TURBIDITY TEST		GRAM. FILM		TEST FOR STREP. COCC.		MICRO.	
		Satis.	Failed	Not done temp. over 65 deg.	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed
Tuberculin Tested	32	4	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accredited	5	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	7	5	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pasteurised	111	82	—	27	6	—	105	6	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Ordinary	83	9	—	—	80	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	3	—
Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	239	101	—	28	123	3	111	6	1	—	8	—	7	1	3	—

# MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

## CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b> ... ..					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis Only.</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—

The following quantities of foodstuff were inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption:

						cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	oz.
Fresh Beef	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	12
Fresh Offal	...	...	...	...	...			7	4
Fresh Lamb	...	...	...	...	...		3	6	0
Fresh Veal	...	...	...	...	...			6	0
Fresh Pork	...	...	...	...	...			25	12
Tinned meat (including Corned Beef)			...	...	...	2	0	8	0
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...		2	24	0
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...			9	0
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	15	10
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	16	4
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...			25	9
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...		1	19	1
Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	...			9	9
Soups, Stews, etc.	...	...	...	...	...			1	0
Jams	...	...	...	...	...			11	14
Miscellaneous Food Items	...	...	...	...	...		3	3	15
Total ...						11	2	21	10

### WATER SUPPLIES.

A total of 120 bacteriological and 23 chemical samples of water were taken from public main supplies.

In the case of the Shere supply the Analyst's reports at the end of the year showed some evidence of pollution which were the subject of immediate action by chlorination of the supply pending investigation and measures to effect a more permanent protection of this source.

All other supplies generally were satisfactory throughout the year.

In addition, 2 samples were taken from private wells where the water in 1 case was reported as unsatisfactory for domestic purposes.

- \*Guildford Borough Supply.
- \*Godalming Borough Supply.
- \*Hambleton Rural District Council Supply.
- \*Hurtwood Water Company.
- \*Albury Estate Private Supply.
- \*Shere Manor Estate Supply.
- Mid-Wessex Water Company.
- Wey Valley Water Company.
- Woking Water Company.

East Surrey Water Company.

Wanborough and City Estates Private Supply.

Eastbury Manor Private Supply.

Loseley Estate Private Supply.

\*These supplies are now centralised under the Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board.

## **HOUSING.**

### **MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING GROUNDS.**

#### **(a) Public Health Act, 1936—Section 269.**

Licences granted to erect or station and use movable	
dwellingings	... 31
Licences granted to use land as a site for moveable	
dwellingings	... —

#### **(b) Surrey County Council Act, 1931.**

The orders made by the Magistrates under the Act, prohibiting the use of land at the Bogs and the Quadrant, Ash Vale and Home Farm Estate, Effingham, as sites for movable dwellingings, continued in force during the year, action being taken under the provisions of the Act from time to time where occasion arose.

These powers have proved helpful by virtue of the penalties imposed in preventing the growth of undesirable, sub-standard, gypsy-type encampments.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	3	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	125	176	11	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) .	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	128	179	11	—

\*Electrical stations (Sections 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	5	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	5	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	13	10	—	—	—

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS.

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following Parishes as slaughterhouses during the year:

Shalford	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tongham	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ripley	...	...	...	...	...	1

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following Parishes as knackers' yards:

Artington	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	2

## PEST DESTRUCTION ACT, 1949—RODENT CONTROL.

The Council continued to employ 1 full-time rodent operative to implement the provisions of this Act.

In addition to the inspection and treatment of Council's surface properties, Refuse Tips, Sewage Works, etc., inspections to ascertain the degree of infestation in various parts of the district and treatment of infestations found, both from inspection and on complaint, was carried out.

No charge is made in respect of the treatment of domestic premises where rat infestation is found. In the case of commercial premises the cost of the work is, however, recovered from the occupier.

No severe infestations by rats or mice were revealed despite an increased surveillance of agricultural holdings in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

## CLEANSING SERVICES.

### (a) Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Collection of house refuse continued to be carried out throughout the year fortnightly from all Parishes in the Rural District, the work being executed by the use of 8 side-loading refuse collection vehicles.

No major difficulties were experienced in the year. Where more frequent collection was requested, the service was provided on a re-chargeable basis to one or two premises.

There is no general collection of trade refuse. At one or two premises where application was made arrangements for periodic clearance of trade refuse were made, the cost of the work being recovered.

The disposal of refuse continued to be carried out by tipping on land at the Council's Stonebridge Depot, Bramley, Frimley Road, Ash Vale and in Staple Lane, Shere.

No difficulties of a major nature were experienced with the Tips, periodic treatment for prevention of rat and mouse infestation and breeding of crickets and flies being carried out.

**(b) Cleansing of Pail Closets.**

Twice weekly collection of night soil is carried out in the Parish of Ash and the Tongham area of Seale from 760 premises; in the Ash Green area a further 120 premises are cleared once weekly.

The work proceeding in the year on the laying of a main sewer in the Tongham area of the Parish of Seale, should enable some relief to this Service in the coming year by conversion of pail closets to water carriage systems.

In the St. Martha, Shalford and Albury Parishes twice weekly collection continued to be carried out from 115 premises.

Disposal of night soil is by tipping to main sewers.

**(c) Cleansing of Cesspools.**

The Council continued to implement their undertaking providing for the emptying of cesspools once in every 3 months on a request being made for the execution of the work.

There was no increase in the number of vehicles engaged on the service, 9 machines being operated.

A total of 8,326 requests for cesspool emptying was received in the year; 8,397 cesspools were emptied, involving the removal and cartage to disposal points of 17,592 loads of sewage at approximately 800-gallons per load.

The disposal of sewage was, where possible, to main sewers either in the Guildford Rural area or the Boroughs of Guildford or Aldershot, or the Urban District of Farnborough, 10,938 loads being disposed of in this way; the remainder was tipped, either on rented sites or on farm land by agreement.

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer.





